



**MAGISTRATE JUDGE GERALDINE SOAT BROWN**  
**219 South Dearborn Street**  
**Chicago, IL 60604**

**Courtroom 1812**

**Chambers 1822**

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**STANDING ORDER FOR**  
**EXPERT DISCLOSURE AND DISCOVERY**

In order to provide a standard procedure that accomplishes the aims of Rule 26, it is hereby ordered that the following procedures are to be followed, unless otherwise expressly ordered by this court or by the assigned District Judge if the case is on referral.

1. **All** persons testifying under Federal Rule of Evidence 702 must be disclosed pursuant to Rule 26(a)(2)(A). *Musser v. Gentiva Health Servs.*, 356 F.3d 751 (7th Cir. 2004). Those witnesses must be disclosed within the time limit set for disclosure of experts in the scheduling order or, in the absence of an order, within the time periods set forth in Rule 26(a)(2)(C). The Rule 26(a)(2)(A) disclosure shall specifically designate the witness as a person who may give Rule 702, 703, or 705 testimony. Even if the witness is not subject to the report requirements of Rule 26(a)(2)(B), the Rule 26(a)(2)(A) identification disclosure *shall nevertheless include* a written statement containing all expert opinions to be expressed by that witness.
2. Rule 26(a)(2)(B) requires a written report from certain categories of experts (witnesses retained or specially employed to provide expert testimony, or employees of a party whose duties regularly involve giving expert testimony). If the witness falls within the parameters of Rule 26(a)(2)(B), the witness must comply fully with all of the report requirements of that Rule.
3. (a) A treating professional, including a physician, nurse, psychologist, etc., must be disclosed pursuant to Rule 26(a)(2)(A) in order to testify pursuant to Rule 702. That includes testimony about any diagnosis made for the purpose of treatment and the treatment prescribed or provided. However, if the treating professional will provide testimony regarding causation, prognosis, or the future impact of a condition or injury, the professional *shall follow* Rule 26(a)(2)(B) and serve an expert report complying with that Rule.

(b) If the party intending to present a treating professional to testify as to causation, prognosis or the future impact of a condition or injury believes that a Rule 26(a)(2)(B) report should not be required, because the professional developed the opinion as an integral part of the treatment, or because providing the report would impose an exceptional and undue hardship, the party shall bring a motion seeking relief from the requirement.

**ENTER:**  
**GERALDINE SOAT BROWN**  
**United States Magistrate Judge**